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SOMBART, W. *Die Juden und das Wirtschaftsleben*. (Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot. 1911. Pp. xxvi, 476. 9 m.)

TARLE, E. *L'industrie dans les campagnes en France à la fin de l'ancien régime*. (Paris: E. Cornély et Cie. 1911. Pp. 87. 3.25 fr.)

TAYLOR, G. *Australia in its physiographic and economic aspects*. (New York: Oxford University Press. 1911. Pp. 256. 90 c.)

Author was formerly lecturer in economic geography in the University of Sidney. The present work is an introduction to the study of the commercial geography of Australia.

### Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

*England's Foundation: Agriculture and the State*. Reprinted with additions from "The Hereford Times." By J. SAXON MILLS. With a preface by the EARL OF DENBIGH. (London: King. 1911. Pp. 93. 1s.)

This is a plea for a return to the "persistent and beneficent policy of state supervision" of agriculture, which is alleged to have existed in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the reasons assigned being the evils of city life and the military danger of dependence on over-sea food supplies. The remedy proposed is a bounty on domestic wheat, to be paid out of a tax on imported (even on colonial) wheat, so adjusted that the Liverpool price shall never fall below 40 shillings the quarter. The author appears wholly unfamiliar with the principles of diminishing returns and economic rent.

E. V. D. R.

*The Story of Sugar*. By GEORGE THOMAS SURFACE. (New York: Appleton. 1910. Pp. 238.)

*Sugar, Cane and Beet. An Object Lesson*. By GEORGE MARTINEAU. C. B. Pitman's Common Commodities of Commerce. (London: Pitman. Pp. ix, 149.)

*The Beet Sugar Industry*. Bulletin IX, Census and Statistics. (Ottawa. 1909. Pp. 75.)

The work by Professor Surface discusses the sources and kinds of sugar, the history of the sugar industry, the causes controlling the localization of cane and beet growing, the processes of manufacture, the uses of by-products and the organization of the sugar trade. It has the distinct merit of applying the principle of competitive crops to the localization of cane and beet growing, and ought consequently to interest students of economic geog-